

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

SOME OF THE most repulsive pages of history relate to intrigue for the power of old men. Through human nature runs a streak of opportunism which sometimes has an unpleasant aspect. Read of the death bed of Louis Fourteenth, or of the last hours of Queen Elizabeth.

This reaching for the power of the old has had very disagreeable exhibition in Connecticut. Mr. King spoke truly, when he said that the Hartford leaders were outraging decency, in their cold attempt to provide for themselves in the event of the death of Governor Holcomb. The republican nomination for lieutenant-governor resolved into a competition for the executive power. King would be the successor, in the sense of political leadership, rather than Roraback and Healy, now that Mayor Wilson wins.

The Democratic party presents candidates who cannot become the objects of such an unseemly and vulgar struggle.

Thomas J. Spellacy, United States Attorney for Connecticut, is in the prime of life. Physically he is a giant, six feet three in his stocking feet; mentally he is the peer of any; a fact that is evidenced by his successful leadership in his profession.

If leadership of men is to be regarded as a qualification, Mr. Spellacy is a leader in the highest sense of American theory. He is one whom other men follow, one who is not afraid to trust his own person to the voters.

If the difference between political leadership and the function of being a boss is sought, the distinction may be rather satisfactorily made. A political leader is one who himself can command the suffrage of his party and of the people.

A political boss has his power through intrigue, and through his skill in obtaining influence with those who can obtain party nominations.

Does anybody suppose, for instance, that a Republican state convention in its senses would nominate Mr. Roraback or Mr. King for governor?

The Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, Judge Lockwood of Stamford, is strong, vigorous, successful and talented. He is in the prime of life.

He is not held at the leash by a boss, and about his neck there is no Baby Doll, hung as the Albatross was about the neck of the Ancient Mariner.

The Democratic party offers as its candidate for governor a man whom Woodrow Wilson honored with one of the most important commissions in his gift, and it offers for the succession, to the governorship, in case any accident of death should illogically intervene, a man who is worthy to succeed.

That, in these times of war, stability may be surely conserved in the government of the state, the Democratic party offers men in the very prime of life and at the very height of their powers.

The ticket commands respect. A nomination that especially commends itself is that of Harrison Hewitt of New Haven to be Attorney General. For this office which should be held by a jurist of distinguished ability, the Republican convention nominated Mr. Healy, whose attainments have been largely exhibited in the lobby, and later in a strictly political capacity.

Mr. Hewitt, on the other hand is a lawyer, whose success has been gained entirely in the law. He commands the respect of his brother lawyers, and is a better man to occupy the office of attorney general, which requires legal, rather than political judgments.

SUFFRAGE PLANK

SOME 12,000,000 women are enfranchised in the United States. The Susan B. Anthony amendment has been passed by the House, and lacks in the senate but one or two votes of two-thirds. It is certain as anything can be that all the women of the United States will soon have the ballot on the same terms as men.

The Republican party in Connecticut, in considering this matter has written a plank so cowardly and evasive that it makes the rank and file of the Republican party blush with shame.

The matter is shunted in a statement which says that there is pending in the General Assembly a proposal for an amendment, which will be voted upon by the people if the legislature passes it. Not a word of approval of this amendment, of support or of sympathy is expressed.

The Democratic platform is distinct and unequivocal. It pledges support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and declares that the party will do all that it can to secure the ratification of the amendment in Connecticut, when it is submitted.

There are two elements in the senate opposed to equal suffrage, an element containing the Republican Senators of New England and another element embracing many of the Democratic Senators of the South, each out of touch with the president, and the democracy of the times.

The South may be able to stand the injury that must flow from his retroactive policy. New England cannot. For decades Republican leaders in New England have taught the doctrine that the South and the West are arrayed against New England. This is enough. New England is becoming daily smaller in proportion to the rest of the United States. With every census the center of population moves toward the West.

New England cannot afford to add the great equal suffrage states, and the antagonism of the virile advocates of votes for women to the list of its antagonists. The New England senators who oppose equal suffrage, and the Connecticut politicians who aid them by cowardice and evasion, are enemies of New England in fact.

WHY STRIKES ARE DISLOYAL

THE RECENT disturbance among the machinists and tool makers of Bridgeport hardly amounts to a strike. It was rather a suspension of work for the purpose of discussion, and for the purpose of attracting sharply the attention of the Federal authorities.

Nevertheless The Times regards even this suspension as a consequence of poor leadership. It hurt the country and gained nothing for the men.

The government is committed to a policy toward labor which is the broadest any government ever attempted, and the most successful. Under it production has been speeded as never before. Nor have profits been curtailed. The report of the Federal commission which investigated profits from industry, shows that the problem is to restrain profits, not to accelerate them. This is true of many enterprises and of substantially all the great enterprises.

The government will investigate every grievance, and it will adjudicate between the employers and the employed, and will, if necessary, make a decision which is compulsory.

In establishing this power, which is exercised through

an in whom the country has complete confidence, the government requested that no body of men leave their work because of a grievance, until this new power had at least been invoked.

All that was obtained from the Labor Board after a suspension of work could have been as readily obtained without any suspension, in which event production would not have been impeded, and the purchasing power of hundreds and thousands of workers would not have been lessened by unnecessary wage losses.

There is an additional reason why strikes should be avoided, and suspensions of work in the nature of strikes.

Day by day the machinists and toolmakers who participated in the recent demonstrations have been reading about strikes in Germany and Austria. They have said, each to the other, "This war will soon be over. The laboring people are refusing to work. They can stand no more."

This thought gave strength to the American will, it helped to steel the American soldier to fight fiercely for the early victory which could be gained because of the weakness inside the enemy countries.

Every man worked harder at his bench or machine, bought thrift stamps more freely, and subscribed for liberty bonds generously, in the desire to hasten the end of the war.

Psychology is not much different in Germany and Austria than it is in Bridgeport.

When the Germans and the Austrians read of 10,000 skilled men on strike in Bridgeport, and read that 30,000 were going on strike, they took heart of courage, their will to conquer was invigorated, soldiers in the trenches fought with more spirit, and with a deadlier purpose.

The strike in Bridgeport, mere suspension of work as it was, did much harm to the American cause, some harm by reducing the economic power of the nation, but more harm by increasing the morale of the enemy.

The suspension of work was an injustice to the nation, an injury to the men who have gone to war, and a stimulus to the Kaiser and to the Emperor of Austria.

The workers are to be congratulated because counsels of reason have now been acted upon, but The Times sincerely hopes the workers will carefully consider the consequences of their recent conduct so that the error may not be repeated.

INCAPACITY TO GOVERN

AMONG THOSE who do not share the opinion of the Republican platform, which ascribes to Washington a chronic incapacity for government, are Lloyd George, President Poincare, King Albert of Belgium, the King of Italy and the peoples of those several monarchies and rulers.

Partisan spirit in America often leads to ridiculous misstatements, which usually are received with the necessary allowance for custom.

To accuse of incapacity for government that party which has successfully handled the gravest and most unexpected problems of the war is misusing the gift of reason.

The statement in itself is sufficient to show that the Republican machine in Connecticut is ossified in its intellectual.

STRIKES TIE UP COTTON MILLS ON U. S. WORK

18,000 Employees at Manchester, N. H., Plants Are Reported Out.

FOR 15 P.C. RAISE INSTEAD OF 12 1/2

Operatives Also Quit at Lowell and Pawtucket, Blackstone Valley, Works

Manchester, N. H., July 1.—The Amoskeag and Stark mills, engaged largely on government contracts, were closed today by a strike of cotton operatives for a 15 per cent. wage increase instead of a 12 1/2 per cent. increase granted by the management. Many of the 18,000 employees reported for work but the number was so small, the manufacturers announced, that the plants could not be operated to advantage.

The state labor commission was advised of the strike and sent representatives here to try and adjust the differences.

Lowell, Mass., July 1.—Seventy-five per cent. of the 15,000 cotton mill operatives here went to work as usual today despite a strike order voted by the Lowell Textile council. Union leaders said, however, that the force reporting for duty largely consisted of unskilled employees, and that the plants would be unable to operate if the others remained out.

The orders to strike this morning were issued by the council after the manufacturers had refused to grant a 5 per cent. wage increase in addition to a 10 per cent. increase granted June 17.

It was said by strike leaders that fully 35 per cent. of the skilled operatives are out.

Pawtucket, R. I., July 1.—Two thousand weavers and loom fixers employed in 27 cotton mills in the Blackstone valley failed to report for work today because of the refusal of the owners to grant demands for a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

COLLAPSES FROM POISON WHILE ON AUTOMOBILE RIDE

New York, July 1.—Believed to be suffering from poison, Percy Pont, 27, of No. 231 Summit avenue, West Hoboken, is semi-conscious in the Newark City Hospital. He revives at intervals, but when the doctors question him he does not seem to understand. They learned from him that he had been drinking before he was brought to the hospital. The police are investigating.

Pont was taken ill early yesterday morning as he was riding in an automobile through Frelinghuysen avenue in Newark on his way home from Perth Amboy with friends. He lapsed into unconsciousness and was removed to the hospital. John Hanna of No. 811 De Mott street, West Hoboken, and Rose Maribook, 22, and her sister, Marie, 18, both of No. 64 Park avenue, Guttenberg, who were in the car with Pont, were arrested. A small package of brown powder was found in Pont's pocket.

PEACE TERMS AS OUTLINED BY PRUSSIAN, HEAVY

Great Britain Must Turn Over Fleet to Germany, Return Gibraltar.

TERRITORY WILL BE HELD BY FOE

United States, England and France Must Pay Indemnity of \$45,000,000,000.

Paris, July 1.—Great Britain must turn over its war fleet to Germany, return Gibraltar to Spain and restore Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey, Great Britain, France and the United States must pay Germany an indemnity of at least \$45,000,000,000. Belgium and French territory must be surrendered.

These are among the conditions included in the German peace program published in the Nachrichten of Goerlitz, Prussia, by Count Roon, a member of the Prussian house of lords, according to a dispatch from Basle, Switzerland.

Count Roon says Germany is entitled to the following terms because of its strength and until they are realized there should be no armistice and no cessation of submarine warfare.

Annexation of Belgium with administrative autonomy in the interior.

Independence of Flanders.

Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais.

Annexation of the Brie and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies, including Katschau.

Great Britain to cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must return Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, restore Egypt to Turkey and the Suez Canal to Turkey.

Greece must be re-established under former King Constantine with frontiers as before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of \$45,000,000,000. They also must agree to deliver war materials immediately.

France and Belgium are to remain occupied at their expense until the conditions are carried out.

TELLS OF FIGHT ON THE MONTELO

Amsterdam, July 1.—In a description of the recent fighting along the Piave during the Austrian offensive in Italy, Lieut. Gen. Von Ardenne, writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, says that the desperate Austrian attack on the Montello, where the line bends to the west, was undertaken with the object of drawing off the Italian troops from the river farther down. The writer reports that the Austrian generals Bolzano and Schinnerer were killed during this fighting.

BRITISH THRUST GAINS NORTHWEST OF ALBERT

DEBS UP IN COURT ON SEDITION CHARGE

If Socialist Is Found Guilty. He Faces 20 Years In Prison, and \$10,000 Fine on Each Count.

Cleveland, July 1.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for congress from the Fifth Indiana district and former Socialist candidate for president, who was arrested here yesterday charged with violation of the espionage law, was arraigned in the federal court here this morning.

Debs spent last night in jail. The arrest, which took place as Debs was about to address a Socialist meeting, resulted from a secret indictment returned by the federal grand jury on Saturday. It is understood that the indictment contains 10 specific counts under section 3 of the espionage law as amended May 16 by the passage of the sedition bill, and was the outcome of a speech delivered at the Socialist state convention in Canton two weeks ago. If found guilty the defendant faces a penalty of 20 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine and costs on each count.

Following announcement of Debs' arrest more than \$1,000 was raised at the meeting for a fund toward his defense.

Sixty-seven men were taken into custody by the police at the gathering. Fifty-five were unable to produce classification cards, and 12 were detained for other reasons.

In the Canton speech Debs declared the purpose of the Allies in the war is the same as that of the Central powers; he urged his hearers to know that "they were fit for something better than the cannon fodder"; he declares himself as guilty as Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes who was recently convicted of violating the espionage law; and he praised the Bolsheviks and the I. W. W.

Debs pleaded not guilty to all 10 counts of the indictment when he was arraigned before Federal Judge D. C. Weston yesterday morning. Attorney Morris Wolf, representing Debs, waived the formal reading of the indictment.

QUESTIONS MEN CAPTURED UNDER LAW FOR LOAFERS

New York, July 1.—Between 700 and 800 men were questioned, in what the district attorney described as "the first of an indefinite number of raids for the strict enforcement of the state's new anti-loafing law" in the White light district of the city between midnight and 3 a. m. today.

About 150 men were subpoenaed to appear at the prosecutor's office, as they had failed to give satisfactory reasons for their presence in pool rooms and similar resorts along Broadway and elsewhere.

Not only does the state statute provide that men between the ages of 18 and 50 must be employed at least 36 hours a week at something useful, but the federal work or fight order, affecting men of draft age, also enables the district attorney, he said, to conduct crusades he has planned against idlers.

FRANKLYN FORD FINANCE EDITOR DIES IN NEW YORK

New York, July 1.—Franklyn Ford, one time editor of Bradstreet's, and known in newspaper circles throughout the country, died yesterday morning of heart disease at his home, No. 227 Riverside Drive.

He was born in Michigan in 1849. His first newspaper connection was with the Baltimore Gazette in 1875, when he was instrumental in ferreting out the Belknap frauds. From Baltimore he went to Philadelphia and held different positions on the Record.

About this time he came to be recognized as an authority on industrial and banking problems, a knowledge he had gained principally from his association with municipal questions in Philadelphia. Later he became connected with the New York Sun and afterward took charge of Bradstreet's. He edited this paper for three years and then retired from active work.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Interment will be private Wednesday morning.

Mr. Ford is survived by his wife, Mathilde Coffin Ford, secretary of the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

6 FOE AEROPLANES DOWNED IN ITALY

London, July 1.—British troops on the Italian front found occasion for little activity last week, except for raising operations and artillery work according to the official review of the week with the British forces on this front. The statement adds:

"Since the last report six enemy aeroplanes have been destroyed and one other has been brought down. One of our machines failed to return."

14 DESTROYERS LAUNCHED JULY 4

Washington, July 1.—Fourteen destroyers will be launched from American yards on July 4. These, with a number of Eagle boats will represent the navy's share of tonnage to take the water in celebration of Independence day.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep—going to ride in an automobile over some of our jolty country roads full of holes.

Improve Lines on River Ancre, Taking Prisoners, Official Report Says.

FRENCH CAPTURE POINT NEAR CUTRY

Add to Drive Southwest of Soissons, In South of Aisne Region.

London, July 1.—British troops last night in a minor operation in the region northwest of Albert effected an improvement in the British positions there and captured machine guns and prisoners, the war office announced today.

Activity by the German artillery in the region between Albert and Arras and in sectors of the Flanders front is reported in today's war office statement.

The British raided a German post in Aveluy wood, north of Albert, and the enemy's trenches to the west of Dernadcourt, on the river Ancre, taking a few prisoners.

Paris July 1.—French troops last night carried out an operation on the Marne front south of Ourey, which resulted in the improvement of the French position in the vicinity of Passy en Valois.

The Germans counter-attacked in an effort to recover the ground gained by the French on Saturday night in the vicinity of Mosley, on this front. The enemy was repulsed, the French retaining their new positions in their entirety.

Taking the aggressive south of the Aisne, the French captured a German strong point near Cutry, southwest of Soissons, adding to their recent gains in this sector.

Washington, July 1.—Except for increased artillery activity on both sides in the Chateau Thierry region Gen. Pershing's communique today said there was nothing to report for yesterday from the American front.

Description information of activity in the different sectors occupied by the Americans was given in the second section of Gen. Pershing's report. It follows:

"Section A—Except for the increase of artillery on both sides in the Chateau Thierry region there is nothing to report.

"Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region June 27 to 28 there was no special activity other than that of the hostile air forces and of the artillery on both sides. The German artillery of fact lighter than on the preceding day, especially on the left half of our sector. Shrapnel and gas were used in moderate quantities. A large part of the hostile fire was concentrated on our lines in the general direction of Boursches and Triangle farm. The activity of the German air forces was marked only by the frequency of the reconnaissance flights made. German machine guns were intermittently active at the points mentioned in yesterday's report. Behind the enemy's line activity was normal. In patrolling activities, carried on in the usual fashion by both sides, there occurred an encounter between hostile patrol of about 30 men and one of our ambush patrols. After a hot skirmish near the La Roche woods the hostile patrol, having suffered losses, withdrew to his own lines.

"South of the Marne, between the evening of June 27 and the evening of June 28 it was noticeable that the activity of the enemy had increased, while a certain nervousness on his part was also observed. His artillery constantly was active throughout the breadth of our sector and as on the preceding day paid special attention to our positions on the left. In the last named region the use of shrapnel was again marked. German aeroplanes were again busy along our front although somewhat less so than during the days preceding. Very energetic efforts are being made by the Germans to prevent further crossings of the river on the part of our troops."

PASTOR OFF FOR FRANCE.

Springfield, Mass., July 1.—The Rev. Dr. John Moore McGann, rector of Christ church here, left today for France, where he will spend six months as a preacher to the American expeditionary forces under Y. M. C. A. auspices.

WILSON FOR FEDERAL TELEGRAPH CONTROL

President Informs House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee He Is Heartily In Favor of Legislation For It.

Washington, July 1.—President Wilson informed the house interstate and foreign commerce committee today that he is heartily in favor of legislation authorizing the government to take over the telegraph and telephone lines.

NEW YORK AUTOS TAKE BIG TOLL

New York, July 1.—The number of persons who met death by automobiles in New York state in the first six months of 1918 was 344, compared with 224 for the corresponding period of 1917, according to a summary issued today by the National Highway Protective society. In New Jersey automobiles caused the death of 83, against 100 for the corresponding period last year.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL

Washington, July 1.—A new urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$926,504,000 additional for the military establishment and \$50,000,000 for additional war labor housing was reported to the House today by the Appropriations committee.